

regulating valve 46 is adjusted in such a manner that a vacuum gage 45 indicates a pressure of 2,450 Pa (250 mmAq). Suction is performed for 1 minute in this state to suck and remove the toner. The potential of a potentiometer 49 at this time is designated by V (volt). Here, reference numeral 48 denotes a capacitor having a capacity of C (F). In addition, the weight of the entire measuring device after the suction is measured and designated by W2 (g). The frictional charge amount of the toner (C/g) is calculated from those measured values according to the following equation.

$$\text{Frictional charge amount (C/g)} = C \times V / (W1 - W2) --$$

Kindly substitute the paragraph on page ³⁸³ 387, lines 1-12 with the following
Change(s) applied
to document, replacement paragraph:

/S.M./
10/6/2011
--In the apparatus shown in Fig. 1, a heat-roll fixing device having no oil application mechanism ~~shown in each of Fig. 5 and Fig. 6~~ was used as the heat-fixing device H. At this time, a roller having a surface layer made of a fluorine-based resin was used for each of an upper roller and a lower roller. In addition, each roller had a diameter of 60 mm. A fixing temperature at the time of fixing was set to 160°C, while a nip width was set to 7 mm. The transfer residual toner on the photosensitive drum 1 collected by cleaning was conveyed to a developing unit by a reuse mechanism for recycle.--

Please substitute the paragraph on page ³⁹⁰ 394, lines 11-27 with the following
replacement paragraph:

--Fig. 4 shows an enlarged sectional view of a main part of a developing device for a one-component developer used in each of Examples 31 to 33 and Comparative Examples 13 to 15. Conditions for developing an electrostatic latent image included: setting the speed of the developing sleeve 28 to be 1.1 times as high as the travelling speed of the opposing surface of

(b) Amendments to the Specification

10-12

Change(s) applied ¹³⁻¹⁶ Kindly delete in their entirety the following paragraphs on page 18, lines ~~19-21~~
to document, and page 18, lines ~~22-25~~ relating to Figs. 5 and 6.
/S.M./

10/6/2011

Kindly substitute the paragraphs beginning on page 18, line ~~26~~¹⁷ and ending on page 19, line 1 with the following replacement paragraph:

-- Fig. [[7]] 5 is a schematic view showing a blow-off charge amount measuring device for measuring a charge amount of toner.--

Kindly substitute the paragraph beginning on page ~~120~~¹¹⁹, line ~~27~~⁵ and ending on page ~~122~~¹²⁰, line ~~11~~¹⁶ with the following replacement paragraph:

--A method of measuring a charge amount (two-component triboelectrification) according to a two-component method used in the present invention will be described below. A charge amount measuring device shown in Fig. [[7]] 5 was used for the measurement. First, in a constant environment, an EFV 200/300 (manufactured by Powder Tech; trade name) is used as a carrier, and a mixture obtained by adding 0.5 g of toner to be measured to 9.5 g of the carrier is placed in a polyethylene bottle having a volume of 50 to 100 ml. The bottle is set in a shaker with a constant amplitude, and is shaken for a predetermined period of time under shaking conditions of: an amplitude of 100 mm; and a shaking speed of 100 reciprocations/min. Next, 1.0 to 1.2 g of the mixture are placed in a metallic measurement container 42, which has a 500-mesh screen 43 at its bottom, of the charge amount measuring device shown in Fig. [[7,]] 5, and the container is capped with a metallic cap 44. The weight of the entire measurement container 42 at this time is measured and designated by W1 (g). Next, the toner in the container is sucked through a suction port 47 by means of a sucker (not shown) (at least part of the sucker in contact with the measurement container 22 is made of an insulator), and an air quantity